# Willsborough Recorder.

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1837.

No. 869.

From the Saturday Courier. MARIA. THE ORPHAN. OR THE PORCE OF PRINCIPLE. BY A LADY OF THE COUNTRY.

A funeral procession passed slowly up Tremont street, and entered the venerable burial-place attached to the Stone Chapel. There were deposited the remains of Mrs. Lawrence, and with them the pecuniary ndence of two orphan daughters.

Mrs. Lawrence, until a year previous wher death, had lived in the greatest opnlence; but, unfortunately, her husband became surety for a friend to a large amount, which he was obliged to redeem. This, added to many other losses, left him with a comparatively small pittance for himself and family. This blow was longreat for him. What! give up his fine residence, his splendid furniture and carriage, and come down to the vulgar method of living? No! he could not—he would not-and the grief occasioned by this change in his fortunes soon caused

His wife bore her trials with christainlike fortitude. With the small annuity which she possessed, she found an agreeable home in the family of a distant relative. She devoted her time to the improvement of her eldest daughter Elizaeth, and in watching the unfolding beanhes of her little rose-bud, as she fondly termed Maria.

The struggle of a noble-soul, contending against affliction, is often too great for its frail tenement. With Mrs. Law-rence the cord which had been too tightly strung, snapped suddenly asunder; its ethereal tones still thrilling the hearts of

The family with whom Mr. Lawrence esided kindly offered to take charge of Enzabeth (now nine years of age,) and bestow on her a good education. But Maria-who would supply the place of a mother to her? No one seemed inclined to take the care of a child two years old. How ephemeral the friends of the present day! They flutter around the glare and splendor of wealth, and bask in its sunshine; but extinguish its blazonry, and where are they? Like the insect they personate, they fly to some new illuminaion, and are seen no more.

Accordingly, none offered to supply the ace of mother to Maria, until Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who had been befriended by Mrs. Lawrence in her days of prospeniv, and were distantly related, came for-They resided about thirty miles from Boston.

"Twill be but a poor place for a gentleman's darter," said Mrs. Harris; " bot perhaps when she gets bigger, some of her Boston relations will make a lady of

Maria was happy in her new home. A side in the waggon was as agreeable as scarriage. Aunt Hannah's turn over and ittle cake on baking day pleased her as well as the rich confectionary her maining used to give her. The checked linen frock in summer, the red and blue worsted winter, were quite as comfortable as the satin and merino to which she had been accustomed; and though she said, sick! stick! sunt Hannah," when the coarse woollen stockings were put on her delicate little feet, she soon forgot it, lookboys as they co teep hill at the back of aunt Harris's

In childhood, the country seems pecuarly adapted to the unfolding capacities. The youthful exuberance of spirits has ree scope. All namre, animal and vegeable, bursting into life and activity, appears to coincide with the expanding mind better than the confined limits of

Maria's growth was remarkably forward. She pursued her studies at the listrict school, from books furnished by her sister Elizabeth, who regularly made long visit at aunt Hannah's in the sumer season, and imparted all the knowlge her sister's mind could receive.ese visits proved of great benefit to Maria, who, though unacquainted with the city life, was an elegant little girl, and readily distinguished from any child the village.

No change occurred in Maria's situan, until the summer in which she upleted her eleventh year. During recess of her school, one fine afternoon August, a splendid summer vehicle sisurely passed the school-house. The hildren with one accord, dropped their ost profound countesies, when a joyful y of "sister Elizabeth! sister Elizabeth! entlers caused the carriage to stop. A sentleman alighted and inquired for Miss awrence. Maria ran hastily forward, nd in a few moments was seated by r sister

After a mutual interchange of affection etween the sisters, Elizabeth introduced Maria Mr. Arthur Ellingwood as her Maria's surprise, at first, overme her natural politeness, but soon re-

covering heself, she greeted him with her sweetest smiles, and imprinted a kiss on his cheek, which was warmly recipro-

"O, sister, why did you not come be-fore? My roses all bloomed and faded. without you having one; my strawberry bed was loaded with the finest fruit, but they all decayed. I would not touch one till you came. Then I picked and picked whordeberries until I was tired. I don't know how many times I have gathered fresh bushes and flowers to adorn your favorite little chamber-but 'twas all in vain-Aunt Hannah had a letter from Boston the other day, but would not tell me the contents."

"The very counterpart of yourself, sweet Elizabeth," said Arthur, "artless and unsophisticated."

The convesation was interrupted by their arrival at Mr. Harris's, and the greetings of aunt Harris were long and loud. "You've got a sweet critter for your wife, Mr. Ellingswood," said she, "so elever and obligin'. And so your going to carry off my Maria?"

"Oh! I'm going to Boston! I'm going to Boston!—am I sister? am I brother?" said she, as in exstacy she danced round the apartments, but, observing the sober countenance of Aunt Hannah, she said, in a subdued tone, " I hate to leave you, dear aunt; could you go with us, I should

be happy Maria's dress was arranged as speedi-ly as possible. Mrs. Ellingwood, anticipating the difficulty of procuring suitable clothing in the country, had made her purchases before leaving the city. If Maria looked pretty in her rustic garb, she was certainly beautiful in a more modern and fashionable dress. Her friends gazed on her with admiration, and, for the first time in her life, she felt a touch of vanity. Elizabeth noticed it.

"I think," said she, turning to Mrs. Harris, " Maria must carry one dress of your manufacture with her. If the change in her circumstances proves too great for her young mind, a reference to this may be beneficial."

hank you for the hint, dear sister." said Maria; " a dress will not be necessary to remind me of kind friends, and the happy days I've past here. Yet I should be happy to have one."

" Ah! dear child," you know nothing what kind of a place you're going to. I've been to Boston twice in my life, and I was so confused that I did not now what to do. Like as not you would be ashamed of me, if I should go to see you."

Oh, never, dear aunt: ashaned of my earliest friend?"

The time of departure at length arrived. Maria was delighted with the nevelity of her situation. She combined much brilliant wit and good sense, (a case of rare occurrence by the way.) and her remarks drew many a smile from her kind brother and sister. To provide for Maria was a favorite project with them. As soon as practicable after marriage, they had con lucted her to her new abode. She was placed under the care of private tutors until sufficiently advanced to enter school on an equal footing with young ladies of her own age, whom she rapidly ontstripped in the solid and ornamental branches.

The son strove in vain to pierce the pavement echoed the footfall of some soitary pedestrian; the occasional clatter of window-shutters, the rattling of bakers' and milkmen's carts; the lazy smoke cur ling sluggishly from the towering chimneys, indicated that the inhabitants would soon arouse from their slumbers, and pursue their daily avocations. Ere the city had assumed the appear-

ance of life and activity, a covered wagon drove to the door of Mr. Ellingwood, and the feeble tinkle of a bell brought a servant to the door.

" Is Mr. Elling wood at home?"

" Home! yes-but won't be up this hour. You can come down to the kitchen fire to warm, if you will wait till he's

Well, I'll get my wife first. Won' you help me out of the wagon with this ere kag and trunk?"

The servant stared; but thinking some thing had been ordered from the country,

There, wife, you go into the house this man will show you a fire while I put Betty up to some stable." The woman remained in the entry

ong time ere the servant again made his appearance; then with a scornful glance, inquired " what she wanted.

"Want! I want to see Miss Ellingswood or Maria. I'm cold in the bargain, and

want to go to a fire."
"Yes m," said the servant, rather more respectfully; and opening a door, discovered Maria at a table covered with drawing materials. Maria ran hastily for

Why, aunt Hannah, bow do you do? When did you arrive?"

I don't know what to do. We started long enough afore day-light this morning." Maria rang the bell and ordered tea.

with accompaniments. "I believe you never drink coffee, augt; breakfast for the family will not be ready this long time; I rise very early to improve in drawing.

" Early! why, I've had my breakfast, and cleared it all away afore sunrise, all this winter.'

"Should you not like to go up stairs now?" said Maria, when Mrs. Harris had despatched her breakfast.

" Lud a marcy! how many stairs you have got, all carpeted, too! why, it seems as if I could pick them are roses off, and smell on em. Pray Maria, what are them black men holding them chains for?"

"They are bronze images, aunt, placed in niches to receive them. Lamps are placed in those chains; and they are used to light the entry and staircase."

Maria tapped gently at her sister's door, and announced Mrs. Harris.

You arrived early, said Mrs. Elling-

wood, after the usual salutations. "Yes, yes. You know I'm bright and early. My husband had a lot of apples and sarse to sell: we thought if they would sell here, 'twould pay for carting, so we concluded to kill two birds with one stone, and come together. 'Tis eighteen years since I was here. You want bigger. Miss Ellenwood, than my Lucy, who'll be five next June. I 'spose there are a great many new things to be seen. and Maria, I 'spose you know all the way about.'

The blood tinged Maria's neck and face; and she exchanged glances with her sister, but made no other reply than-" I shall be very happy to make adm. Harris

pass the time agreeably."
"Yes, yes. I knew you would-my husband thought like enough you would be ashamed of us; but I told him you was dreadfully altered then, for you went all round our town last summer, and called on all your old acquaintances.'

" Ah!" thought Maria, "I shall have to survey that dress of my childhood many times this week. Mrs. Harris little thinks of the difference between our city and her native village."

" What a nice baby you've got, Miss Ellenwood. Pooty cretur, what has aunty got for it, dear?" said Mrs. Harris. extracting a huge nut cake from her reticule.

" Oh!" said Mrs. Ellingwood, " I do not allow her to eat solid food—she is only eight months old."

" La! I always fed my babies at three months sartain I forgot to tell you I brought you a kag of June butter; 'tis as yaller as your mangolds used to be, Maria.

"Just like yourself, aunt Hannah, always making presents," said Mrs. Elling wood.

Mrs. Harris declined going down to breakfast. " She could amuse herself nicely by looking out of the window." she said.

Mrs. Ellingwood and Maria were place ed in a sad dilemma. Maria was now seventeen, and in conjunction with her sister, had issued cards of invitation for a large party, the ensuing Thursday. To recall them was impossible; to get visiters, was equally hopeless. What could be done! Her remarks would attract attention, and the stamp of having a herd of vulgar relations, be impressed on them by their numerous ac-quaintance. Mr. Ellingwood would be mortified—Heary Williams, who had solicited Maria's hand in vain, would exult-and one, dearer to Maria than all others, would be present to see, and perhaps hear them.

There was ample time to arrange Mrs. Harris' dress, and if Maria could delicately intimate the impropriety of making remarks, all would, perhaps, pass off well in the crowd. Mrs. Harris, much to the annovance of Mrs. Ellingwood and Maria, walked from one spartment to the other, made absurd re-marks on all she saw; offered to wash up the dishes, or any thing in the world, that would help; and when entreated to sit down would say, " Marcy, no! I'm so used to stirrin about, I should go fast to sleep; besides, there is so much passing, I should keep jumping up all the time to

look out."
The eventful evening for the party at last arrived. The company, beautiful assemblage, met in rooms splen-didly turnished and brilliantly lighted.

All passed off well for a time, and Mrs Ellingwood and Maria were inwardly congratulating themselves, when Mr. Harris, finding his quid troublesome, and seeing no convenience for depositing it, (the rooms being heated by a furnace rose and walked to a window filled with the rarest exotics. Here he espied a porcupine with its hyacinth quills just peeping forth, (then an object of much

o O dear me! I'm so tired and chilled, curiosity.) which served his purpose don't know what to do. We started long nough afore day-light this morning." curiosity.) which served his purpose of unobserved, had not Mrs. Harris exclaimed,

"Why. Joseph, Maria wont thank you for spitting her flowers all over." "I only spit in that green thing filled with rushes, said Mr. Harris.

The buzz ceased. The tones of voices so discordant, produced a death-like silence. Mrs. Ellingwood preserved her equanimity, and by the timely aid of friends, the company was restored to its wonted tone, when Mrs. Harris suddenly jumped up and said,
" Miss Ellingwood, shan't I blew out

some of these lamps? I reckon 'tis a pity to waste so much ile."

Mrs. Ellingwood had refreshments announced immediately, and led the way to the refectory. This movement spared her the mortification of observing the general titter which prevailed. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, not being acquainted with the rules of precedence, made their way as fast as possible, and though Maria endeavored to keep them back, they seemed the more anxious "to see what was going on," as they said, to the manifest discomfiture of satin and gauze.

To gaze at the table was excusable; loaded with every delicacy of the season, sparkling with the richest plate and cut glass, which reflected back the numerous lights, till all seemed lost in brilliancy, an assemblage of youth and beauty fashionably dressed, and in the gayest spirits imaginable: the delicious strains of music. which ever and anon burst on the ears, would rivet the attention of those long accustomed to such scenes; as for Mr. and Mrs. Harris, good souls, they thought themselves in fairy land, and did not dare speak, till Maria presented Mrs. Harris with an ice, which caused her to ejacul-

"Why, Maria, child, hav'nt you got over your old trick of eating frozen milk? don't you remember how you used to sly into the dairy and get it to eat? 'Tis the worst thing in the world for the cholic."
Poor Maria! she was thunderstruck.

A general smile ran round the apartment, save where some benevolent countenance manifested the utmost pity for Maria. At length Maria came forward:

I deem it due to my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, to state, that to them I was indebted for a home in my childhood. When thrown an orphan on the wide world for protection, they kindly nourished me like an own child; and though to you, dear brother," said she, laying her hand on his arin, " I am under obligations for my present advantages, for an introduction to the refinem nts of life, to the flowery paths of literature, and the mysteries of science; though you have opened a new world to my view, my gratitude to each of you is unbounded, and equally strong. Yes! the reminiscences of my childhood are among the most pleasing of my recollections, and memory binds them still closer, when beholding the heartlessness of many friendships since contracted."

Admiration filled the hearts of all present. They despised their own littleness, and even gazed with pleasure on the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who looked extremely bewildered at finding themselves thus publicly noticed.

Why did Maurice Stanwood gaze so Maria that evening, a ed about, imparting happiness to all around her? Why did he listen so intentaround her? i) as she accompanied the piano with her clear, musical voice? Why did he linger by her side till the last carriage rolled from the door, and then reluctantly took his departure? He had long been secretly attached to Maria, but having frequently declared he would ascertain the disposition of his intended wife previous to marriage, he had delayed his proposals, "though the powerful artillery of the eye, and the thousand nameless signs in love's progress, had expressed as much, nay, even more, than words could possibly have done.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris remained a week

in the city, and were delighted with Maria's attention, who showed them every thing of note in the city, from the State House to the menagerie. They returned home, loaded with presents for their little ones, and an invitation to make an annual visit.

In the course of a few months, Maurice

Stanwood and Maria were united. They made a visit every summer to uncle Joseph and aunt Hannah, to whom Maurice declared himself indebted, in part, for his sweet wife; justly remarking that the seeds of benevolence and ingenu-ousness sown in her breast, would not have vegetated so luxuriantly in a city

atmosphere. Maria still preserves the dress worn in childhood, and when tempted to cherish affectation and pride, finds a check in viewing this talisman. She wes great pleasure in improving and training the manners of the little Harris's, one of whom she keeps constantly with her.

### Mr. Graham's Circular.

We have, says the Raleigh Register, been favored with a copy of a fircular Letter, just issued by James Graham, esq. to his constituents of the 12th corresponding to the constituents of the 12th corresponding to the constituents of the 12th corresponding to the constituents of the gressional district. Mr. G. has a style peculiar to himself-a style which by its se and nervousness, is admirally adapted for impressing his home-truths on the public mind. Mr. G. devotes a considerable portion of his letter to the subject of the Public Lands—than which none can possess greater interest for the peo-ple of North Carolina—and after tracing the rise and progress of this fountain of wealth to the country, and exhibiting the constantly accumulating revenue from this source, thus procee

During the last year (1836) the sales amounted to the enormous sum of up-wards of twenty four millions of dollars; more than one half of all the revenue of the United States. Now we clearly perceive that this momentous question rises in importance and interest every year, Is there a man who has a North Carolina head on his shoulders, or a native North Carolinian's heart in his bosom, who can betray his mother-earth, and see her peo-ple robbed and plundered annually of her just and equitable share of twenty four millions of dollars? Shall our venerable parents be stripped of their own property to soothe and to satisfy the murmuring and avaricious wants of their spoiled children? Shall the people of the old states be continually taxed to provide comfortsble and sumptuous livings for the settlers and speculators of the new states? Why did you tax yourselves last fall with the labour of ploughing and sowing your grain? Because you expected then, and hope now, in due season, to reap a rich harvest. I verily believe you are as much entitled to your share of the money arising from the sale of the public lands, ne you are entitled to the crop now growing which you sowed last autumn. I know there are wire-drawers, hair-splitters, and spider spinners, who endeavor to persuade the people by a sort of metaphysical, theoretical, nonsensical reasons ing, that North Carolina is not entitled, and should not receive any portion of property, either land or money, from the general government. The footsteps of these politicians all lead one way, and point to their own interest. According to their creed out-come is right, and the come is wrong; that is, get all you can, and hold all you can get from the pockets of the people. This is a safe game to gambling and speculating politicians: heads, the officers win; tails, the people loose. You and I, fellow citizens, have no confidence in such oblique and circuitous arguments. Such persons spin their thread too fine for every-day use; we want something more practical and substantial. Why should the people not have the use of their own money? In the course of human affairs and legislative proceedings, we cannot always obtain perfect equality: bui let ne endesvor to approach it as near as practicable; and if we cannot get an exact division weighed out in golden scales, let us take and accept as much as we can get, for surely "half a loaf is better than no bread." Those who wish to sacrifice and give away the public land to the settlers and speculators in the new states, pretend their object is to benefit the poor. That argument is plausible, not solid; and those who are the people's flatterers, but not their friends, often use and urge it. I have always thought "charity ought to begin at home," and I cannot consent to tax and rob the poor of North Carolina, in order to enrich the poor of the new states: let us do equal justice to the people and the poor in every part of the Union; but not sacrifice the interess of one portion of the country for the benefit of another. This delusive argument very forcibly reminds me of a man who takes and tolls along an innocent lamb licking salt out of his hand to the slaughter pen; and after it is secured, the innocent victim pays a bloody forfeit. The people are too often salted to get their money; and the poor man's name is too often used to fill the rich speculator's pocket. The man who is really in works, as well as words, the friend of the poor. deserves the respect and esteem of all good men. Charitable works are truely worthy of imitation and all praise. But have a care—beware of the outside of fairness and inside of fraud; the bait is often presented, while the hook within is carefully concealed. I hope, and sincerely hope, that every friend of truth, of justice, of equal rights, and of the future prosperity of North Carolina, will give this subject his undivided attention, and compel public men to unmask themselves. and state distinctly and truely their views and opinions on this great question. Our venerable commonwealth had been long treated by the general government as a. step-child, and as the Ireland of America. "They have been, to my humble merits, very when and where have we received our hind." equal proportion of the high appointments, and large appropriations from the United States? I ask nothing for North Carolina, that I am not willing to give to other states: but, I do sak and demand that much, and I never will be contented

with any thing less.
"The man who will not provide for his household, is worse than an infidel;" and the public agent who will not demand and try to obtain equal justice for his lity to the state, and ingratitude to the people; and deserves,

"To go down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

A bill was presented and passed the house of which I was a member, to deposite the surplus revenue among the states in proportion to the number of representatives and senators from each state: and I regret to add that this same bill was rejected and lost in the Senate. The House and the Senate are at issue; and an appeal is now taken to the highest tribunal in this country, for the final decision of a free people. The inquiry is, what shall be done with a large surplus of public money in the general treasury? At this time the public money, and an immense surplus, is deposited in the state banks, who are using it, and making large profits by lending the people their own money. Now, shall the banks and the politicians have the use and profitable interest, of twenty millions of surplus public money; or, shall the states and people have it? That's the question. Public money should be public property, and not converted to private bank stockholders. I and a considerable majority of the House thought (and se voted.) that after paying the necessary expenses of the government and reserving five millions besides for unforeseen contingencies, all the remaining surplus money in the tressury, consisting of bout twenty millions of dollars, ought to be divided and deposited with the several states, (and not the banks) for the use and benefit of the people. That part of this excess which was got by the high tariff, ought never to have been collected: and I wish I could return and give back every dollar of this vast surplus to the people from whom it was unjustly taken, and of which they were robbed under the form and colour of law. But, this cannot It is now impossible, and therefore I will, so far as I can, restore it to the next friend and immediate representatives of the people, the state legislatures, to apply and expend the money in every state in such manner as the people thereof may direct. Congress should perform its duty, and render unto the people an act of justice by giving them the use of their own money. During the long session of 1836, Congress passed just such a law for one year, depositing with the state legislatures a large surplus of public money: and North Carolina has, will receive nearly two millions of dollars out of that fund. A large number of members, who voted last year for the deposite law, this year voted against it, and used all sorts of arguments left handed logic can devise to justify their " two ways," and strive to make the worst appear the better cause. "Let them take which horn of the dilemma they please; still, I say, if they were right one time, they were wrong the other. Natural justice says, the same reason should give the same laws The revenue laws have not been altered so as to diminish the amount of surplus money All the former fountains and streams that filled and overflowed the national treasury heretofore, are still open and running: and seven millions besides, which is now due and payable from the old United fore exist now, that did last year, for the passage of the deposite law, giving the people some interest and share in the overflowings and spillings of the treasury.

My opinion is, that splendid schemes and extravagant administrations do not correspond with the plain simplicity, and true liberty of a republican people. The nature and tendency of such measures are to oppress and impoverish the citizens: to mislead and corrupt the officers and agents of government: to create a contianal scuffle and scramble for the loaves and fishes, and to divert the minds and attention of members from the true and limited objects of the general government, which are specified and enumerated in the constitution.

With regard to the new administration, and its coming acts under the presideney of Mr. Van Buren, I say let them be iged by its measures. Whatever may be right, I will approve and support with pleasure; and whatever may be wrong, I will fearlessly oppose and condemn. I am no man's man. I am for my country and republican principles: for equal rights, the liberty of the people, and the union of the states

You well remember, fellow eitizens. how I was harrassed and tempest-tost on my fast political pilgrimage. Twelve months ago, my winter at Washington was any thing but pleasant: and last sumat home, I passed through a fiery pi for the triumphant vindication of the rights of freemen; and that they " made the winter of my discontent glorious sum-mer." My generous constituent mer." My generous constituents have thus imposed upon me long and lasing obligations of grantude.

And, to my numerous faults a little blind,"

I have one single rule for the regula tion of my conduct; and I never expect That is: Hear the

whole truth; and then do justice.
Integrity, intelligence, and independence should constitute the beginning, the constitute the beginning, the middle, and the end of all legislative ac-tion. That spark of divinity implanted in the bosom of every human being, called conscience, teaches and satisfies me, that my intentions were good. The publie acts which have flowed from them. I submit to the judgment and decision of an intelligent and magnanimous people. I trust my actions may be as well received as the intentions which dictated them were pure and patriotic; and that our common country may long enjoy the blessings of that liberty which was wrung from a tyrant's grasp, conferred upon freemen, and baptised in the blood of our revolutionary fathers.

I am again a candidate to represent you in the next Congress.

Respectfully presented,
JAMES GRAHAM.

#### Mr. Webster's Speech.

The following is the concluding portion of a peech delivered by Mr. Webster, at Niblo's Saloon, in the city of New York, on the 15th of last menth.

And now, gentlemen, I ask you, and I ask all men who have not voluntarily surrendered all power and all right of thinking for themselves, whether, from 1832 to the present moment, the executive authority has not effectually superseded the the power of Congress, thwarted the will of the representatives of the people, and even of the people themselves, and taken the whole subject of the currency into its own grasp! In 1832 Congress desired to continue the Bank of the United States and a majority of the people desired it also; but the President opposed it, and his will prevailed. In 1833 Congress refused to remove the deposites; the President resolved upon it, however, and his will prevailed. Congress has never been willing to make a bank, founded on the money and credit of the government, and administered, of course, by executive hands; but this was the President's object, and he attained it, in a great measure, by the treasury selection of the de posite banks. In this particular, therefore, to a great extent his will prevailed. In 1836. Congress refused to confine the receipts for public lands to gold and silver; but the President willed it, and his will prevailed. In 1837, both houses of Congress. by more than two-thirds, passed a bill for restoring the former state of things, by annulling the Treasury Order; but the President willed, not withstanding, that the order should remain in force, and his will again prevailed. I repeat the question, therefore, and I would put it seriously to every intelligent man, to every lover of our constitutional liberty-are we under the dominion of the law? or has the effectual government of the county, at least in all that regards the greatest interest of the currency, been in a single

Gentlemen, I have done with the narrative of eyents and measures. I have done with the history of these successive steps in the progress of Executive power, toward complete control over the revenue and currency.

The result is now all before us. These pretended reforms, these extraordinary exercises of power from an extraordinary zeal for the grood of the people, what have they brought us to?

In 1829, the currency was declared to be neither sound nor uniform; a proposition, in my judgment altogether at variance with the lact, because I do not believe there ever was a country, of equal extent, in which paper former any part of the circulation, that possessed a currency so sound, so uniform, so convenient, and so perfect in all respects, as the currency of this country, at the moment of the delivery of that message in 1829.

improvement brought it? What has re-form done? What has the great cry for hard money accomplished? Is the curren-Is money in New Orev uniform now? leans now as good, or nearly so, as money in New York? Are exchanges at par, or only at the same low rates as in 1829 and other years? Every one here knows that all the benefits of this experiment are but injury and oppression; all this reform but aggravated distress?

And as to the soundness of the curreny, how does that stand? Are the causes alarm less now than 1829? Is there less bank paper in circulation? Is there less fear of a general catastrophe? Is property more secure, or industry more certain of its reward? We all know.gentlemen, that during all this pretended warfare against all banks, banks have vasily increased. Millions upon millions of bank paper have been added to the circulation. Every where, and no where so much as where the present administration, and its measures, have been most zealously supported, banks have multiplied under state authority, since the decree was made that the Bank of the United States should be suffered to expire. Look at Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Virginia, and other states. Do we not see that banking capital and bank paper are enormously increasing? The opposition to banks, ther fere, so much professed, whether it be real, or whether it be but pretended, has not restrained ei-

And now a word or two, gentlemen, and the sancies and the delusions to which it has given birth. Gentlemen, this is a subjec f delicacy, and one which it is difficult to treat with sufficient caution, in a popular and occasional address like this. I profess to be a bullionist, in the usual and accepted sense of the word. I am for a solid specie basis for our circulation, as far as it may be practicable and covenient. I am for giving no value to paper, merely as paper. I abhor paper; that is to say, irredeemable paper, paper that may not be convertible into gold or silver at the will of the holder.— But while I hold to all this, I believe also that an exclusive gold and silver circulation is an utter impossibility in the pre-sent state of this country, and of the world. We shall none of us ever see it; and it is credulity and folly, in my opinion, to act under any such hope or expectation. The states will make banks, and these will issue paper; and the longer the government of the United States neglects its duty in regard to measures for regulating the currency, the greater will be the amount of bank paper overspreading the country. - Of this I entertain not a parti-

While I thus hold to the absolute and indispensable necessity of gold and silver, as the foundation of our circulation, I yet think nothing more absurd and preposterous than unnatural and strained efforts to import specie. There is but so much specie in the world, and its amount cannot be greatly or suddenly increased .-Indeed there are reasons for supposing that its amount has recently diminished by the quantity used in manufactures, and the diminished products of the mines. The existing amount of specie, however. must support the paper circulations, and systems of the currency, not of the United States only, but of other nations also. One of its great uses is to pass from country to country, for the purpose of settling occasional balances in commecial transactions. It always finds it way, naturally and easily, to places where it is heeded for these uses. But to take extraordinary pains to bring it, where the course of trade does not bring it, where the state of debt and credit does not require it to be, and then to endeavor, by other regulations, treasury orders, accumulations at the mint, and other contrivances, there to retain it, is a course of policy bordering, as it appears to me, on political insanity.

It is boasted that we have seventy-five or eighty millions of specie now in the country. But what more senseless, what more absurd than this boast, if there is a balance against us abroad, of which payment is desired, sooner than remittances of our own products are likely to make that payment? What more miserable than to boast of having that which is not ours, - which belongs to others, and which the convenience of others, and our own convenience also, require that should possess? If Boston were in debt to N. York, would it be wise in Boston. instead of paying its debt, to contrive all possible means of obtaining specie from the New York Banks, and hoarding it at home? And yet this, as I think, would be precisely as sensible as the course which the government of the United States at present pursues.

We have, without all doubt, a great mount of specie in the country, but it does not enswer its accustomed end, it does not perform its proper duty. It nei ther goes abroad to settle balances against us, and thereby quiet those who have demands upon us; nor is it so disposed of at home, as to sustain the circulation, to the extent which the circumstances of the times require. A great part of it is in the western banks, in the land offices. on the roads through the wilderness, on the passages over the lakes, from the land offices to the deposite banks, and from the deposite banks back to the land offices. Another portion is in the hands of buyers and sellers of specie; of men in the west, who sell land office money to the new settlers for a bigh premium. Another portion, again, is kept in private hands, to be used when circumstances shall tempt to the purchase of lands. And, gentlemen. I am inclined to think, so loud has been the cry about hard money, and so sweeping the denunciation of paper, that private holding, or hoarding prevails to some extent, in different parts of the country. These eighty milions of specie, therefore, really do us We are weaker in our circulation, I have no doubt, our credit is feebler, money is scarcer with us, at this moment, than if twenty millions of this specie were shipped to Europe, and geeral confidence thereby restored.

Gentlemen, I will not say that some degree of pressure might not have come upon us, if the treasury order had not been sseed. I will not say, that there has not been over-trading, and over-production, and a too great expansion of bank circulation. This may all be so, and the last mentioned evil it was easy to foresee was likely to happen, when the United States discontinued their own bank. But what I do say is, that acting upon the state of things as it actually existed, and is now actually existing, the treasury order has been and now is, productive of great distress. It acts upon a state of things which gives extraordinary point to its sting. It arrests specie when the free use and circulation of specie are most

Both have vastly increased.

And now a word or two, gentlemen, upon this hard money scheme, and the is necessary for his own credit, and for the general adjustment of commercial ba-

I am not now discussing the general question, whether prices must not come down, and adjust themselves snew, to the amount of bullion existing in Europe and America. I am dealing only with the measures of our own government, on the subject of the currency, and I insist that these measures have been most unfortunaie, and most ruinous on the ordinary means of our circulation, at home, and on our ability of remittance abroad.

Their effects, too, by deranging and misplacing the specie, which is in the country, are most disastrous on domestic exchanges. Let him who has lent an ear to all those promises of a more untform currency, see how he can now sell his draft on New Orleans, or Mobile Let the northern manufacturers and mechanics, those who have sold the products of their labour to the South, and heretofore realized the prices, with little loss of exchange, let them try present facilities. Let them see what reform of the currency has done for them. Let them inquire, whether in this respect their condition is better or worse than it was five or six years ago.

Gentlemen, I hold this disturbance of the measure of value, and the means of payment, and exchange, this derangement, and, if I may so say, this violation of the currency, to be one of the most unpardonable of political faults. He who tampers with the currency, robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted, and may shift for itself; but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate on the future. The prosperity of the working classes, lives, moves and has its being in established credit, and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place, when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did irredeemable bank paper ever enrich the laborious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him, who depends on his daily labour for his daily bread? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of daring speculation; but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor.

Who are they that profit by the pre sent state of things? They are not the many, but the few. They are specula tors, brokers, dealers in money, and lend ers of money, at exorbitant interest. Small capitalists are crushed, and then means, being dispersed, as usual, in various parts of the country, and this miserable policy having destroyed exchanges, they have no longer either money or credit. And all classes of labor partake and must partake in the same calamity. And what consolation for all this? Is it that the public lands are paid for in spe-That whatever embarrassment and distress pervade the country, the western wilderness is thickly sprinkled over with eagles and dollars? That gold goes weekly from Milwaukie and Chicago to Detroit, and back again from Detroit to Milwaukie and Chicago, and performs similar feats of egress and regress in many instances in the western states? It is remarkable enough, that with all this sacrifice of general convenience, with all this sky-rending clamor for government pay ments in specie, government after all, never gets a dollar. So far as I know, the United States have not now a single spewhere is it? The gold and silver collect ed at the land offices is sent to the deposite banks, it is there placed to the credit of the government, and thereby becomes the property of the bank. The whole revenues of the government, therefore, after all, consist in mere bank credits; that very sort of security which the friends of the administration have so much denounced.

Remember, gentlemen, in the midst of this desfening din sgainst all Banks, that if it shall create such a panic, or such alarm, as shall shut up the Banks, it will shut up the treasury of the United States Gentlemen, I would not willingly be a

prophet of ill. I most devoutly wish to ee a better state of things; and I believe the repeal of the treasury order would tend very much to bring about that better state of things. And I am of opinion, gentlemen, that the order will be repeal-I think it must be repealed. think the East, West, North and South will demand its repeal. But, gentlemen, I feel it my duty to say, that if I should be disappointed in this expectation, I see no immediate relief to the distresses of the community. I greatly fear, even, that the worst is not yet. I look for severer distress-for extreme difficulties in exchange-for far greater inconvenience in remittance-and for a sudden fall of prices. Our condition is one which is not to be tampered with, and the repeal the treasury order being something which government can do, and which will do good, the public voice is right in demanding that repeal. It is true if re-pealed now, the relief will come late. Nevertheless, its repeal or abrogation is

a thing to be invisted on, and pursued in it shall be accomplished.

t shall be accomplished.

This executive control over the currency, this power of discriminating, by treasury order, between one man's debt and another man's debt, is a thing not to be endured in a free country; and it should be the constant, persisting de-mand of all true Whigs-" rescind the illegal treasury order, restore the rule of the law, place all branches of the revenue on the same grounds, as to the means of payment, make men's rights equal, and leave the government of the country where the constitution leaves it, in the hands of the representatives of the people in congress." This point should never be surrendered or compromised. Whatever is established, let it be equal, let it be legal. Let men know, to-day, what money will be required of them to-mor-row. Let the rule be open and public, on the pages of the statute book, not a secret in the executive breast.

Gentlemen, in the session which has now just closed, I have done my utmost to effect a direct and immediate repeal of the Treasury order.

I have voted for a bill, anticipating the

payment of the French and Neapolitan indemnifications, by an advance from the I have voted with great satisfaction for

the restoration of duties on goods destroy-ed in the great conflagration in this city. I have voted for a deposite, with the states, of the surplus which may be in the Treasury at the end of the year. All these measures have failed, and it is for yon, and for our fellow citizens throughout the country, to decide whether the

public interest would or would not have en promoted by their success. But I find, gentlemen, that I am committing an unpardonable trespass on your indulgent patience. I will pursue these remarks no farther. And yet I cannot persuade myself to take leave of you, without reminding you, with the utmost deference and respect, of the important part assigned to you in the political concerns of your country, and the great influence of your opinions, your example, and your efforts, upon the general

prosperity and happiness. Whigs of New York! Patriotic citizens of this great metropolis! Lovers of constitutional liberty, bound by interest and affection to the institutions of your counry, Americans in heart and in principle! You are ready, I am sure, to fulfil all the duties, imposed upon you by your situation, and demanded of you by your country. You have a central position; your city is the point from which intelligence emanates, and spread in all directions, over the whole land. Every hour carries reports of your sentiments and opinions to the verge of the Union. You cannot escape the responsibility which circum-

stances have thrown upon you. You must live and act, on a broad and conspicious theatre, either for good or for evil to your country. You cannot shink away from public duties; you cannot obscure yourselves, nor bury your talent. In the common welfare, in the common procperity, in the the common glory of Americans, you have a stake, of value not to be calculated. You have an interest in the preservation of the Union, of the Constitution, and of the true principles of the government, which no man can estimate. You act for yourselves, and for the generations that are to come after you; and those who, ages hence, shall bear your names, and pariake your blood, will feel in their political and social condition, the consequences of the manner in which you discharge your po-

litical duties.

Having fulfilled then, on your part and on mine, the offices of kindness and mutual regard, required by this occasion, shall we not use it to a higher and nobler meeting, refresh our patrsnism, rekindle our love of constitutional liberty, and strengthen our resolution of public duty? Shall we not, in all honesty and sincerity. with pure and disinterested love of cour try, as Americans, looking back to the renown of our ancestors and looking for ward to the interests of our prosperity, here, to night, pledge our mutual faith, to hold on, to the last, to our professed principles, to the doctrines of true liberty, and to the Constitution of the country. let who will prove true, or who will prove recreant? Whige of New York! I meet you in advance, and give you my pledge, for my own performance of these duties, without qualification and without reserve. Whether in public life or in private life, in the Capitol or at home. I nean never to desert them. I mean never to forget that I have a country, to which I am bound by thousand ties; and the stone which is to lie on the ground that shall cover me, shall not bear the land.

Mysterious and Shocking Affair at Cincinnati .- An occurrence of a novel and atrocious character recently took place at Cincinnati, which has very naturally caused great excitement in that city. The facts of the case, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, were briefly as follows: In the early part of last month, a Miss Allen, a young lady of exemplary character and a communicant of the Presbyterian church was returning from singing school, which she was in the habit of attending twice a week, she was accosted by a man of

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Five jail in They , He stated that her brother lay at the point of death, and that he had been sent expressly to convey her to his bedside: she thoughtlessly accompanied him. He conducted her to a house in an obscure street, and shoved her into a dark room and locked the door. The room was kept dark during her confinement, which was upwards of two weeks, during which time she was threatened and treated with considerable violence by the monster who considerable violence by the monster who considerable violence by the monster who had her in his custody. She could not recognize the countenance of the man, who visited her. But there was a woman who was in the habit of going into her room, whom she thinks she would know if she were to see her again, as she upon one occasion carried a candle with her into the room. On the night of her escape the door had been left unlocked, whether by accident or design, she was unable to say. Her narrative is corroboraed by the testimony of the lady with shom she resided, who represents that man called at her house on the evening of her abduction, and inquired for Miss Allen, and who stated that her brother was dangerously ill. Upon being told that she was at singing school, he answered that he would go for her. After the young lady escaped, she immediatefled to her friends, related the circumstances of her abduction, and soon after lost her reason, and became a wretched

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The above particulars are derived from the Cincinnati Republican, from which paper we likewise obtain the following reference to the same melancholy affait. As soon as the matter was laid before the proper authorities, several arrests were promptly made, but nothing to sustain suspicion being elicited, the prisoners were discharged, not, however. thout being in much danger from the assembled multitude, who were greatly exasperated. On the 25th ult. however. further investigations were insutated, which resulted in the second arrest of a man named Morfit, who had previously been discharged. He was recognised by Mrs. King as the man who had inquired for Miss Allen, on the evening of the abduction, and had gone to meet her.

Another individual, named Lazarus, was
likewise committed. Two persons named
Levi were released on bail of \$500 each, but were afterwards discharged from their recognizances, nothing appearing against them. Phil. Sat. News.

### From Florida.

Private correspondence of the National Intel-

Tampa Bay, Frorida, April 15. The Seminoles are coming in slowly, but, I think, surely; and if the suffering inhabitants at the other end of the Terri lory do not provoke them to renewed aggressions, all will end peaceably.

Itseems to me impossible for the General to move them all before July, and perhaps some will remain behind until

They are bringing in their cattle and ponies to be appraised. The General slows them very high prices, and they seem well pleased. Between 200 and 300 draw rations in the neighborhood of this post at present, and runners are continually coming from the different towns to explain delay, and give assurances of a peaceable disposition on the part of their people. The migration of these people affords Gen. Jesup a better opportunity of doing himself credit than the war itself did: for it is no great feat for a Major General to put down 700 or 800 lodians, even in this Territory, whereas the ho-nest removal of a tribe of Indians would be something almost unprecedented.

We have not found out what supply of ammunition they possess, but they seem to have enough to hunt with. As yet, we have more men than women and which is not very satisfactory Cloud (Aholochee) says that all his peo-

ple are in—(in all, 62 only.)
In two or three weeks, we can form better judgment; meantime, I trust that one party, though small, may be shipped before that time. It is very desirable to

break the ice in this business.

Micanopy attends to his councils always at the appointed time. He is now

A General Banking Law, has passed in the Legislature of Michigan. Any twelve free holders, residing in any county, may exercise banking powers, on complying with the laws of the general act. They give notice in writing to the treasurer and clerk of the county, stating their intention, the amount of stock, place of location, &c. which notice is to be published thirty days. Before commencing business, thirty per cent. of the capital is required to be paid in specie, and ten per cent. additional, every six months; and the President and Directors are required to give security in the full amount the liabilities which the institution shall be allowed to contract, which secumy is to be approved by the Treasurer and Clerk of the county. The stock is to be taxed one half of one per cent, per annum. The banks are to be subject to a Safety Fund Act established at a former session of the Legislature, on the same plan as that of New York.

Five negroes were lately committed to jal in Augusta, Georgia, for gambling They were blacklegs in every sense of



HILLSBOR OUGH.

Friday, May 12.

Appearances are more and more gloomy in the money market. Failures continue to occur daily, and all kinds of produce are rapidly on the decline. Flour at New Orleans \$5:50. Operations in a large number of manufactories at the north have been suspended, and many thousands of the operatives have consequently been thrown out of employment. The distress among the laboring classes will be excessive. Arthur Tappan is announced anong the recent failures in New York, though he is said to be worth half a million clear. Safety fund notes are represented to be a drug in Wall street; they cannot be sold to any extent; so that a man may fail with his pockets full of money.

The committee delegated by the New York merchants to wait upon the President of the United States, to remonstrate against the continuance of the specie order, and to suggest other measures of relief, have performed their mission and returned home. The only information as to the result is contained in the following paragraph from the Globe:

The New York committee delegated to visit this city, to lay before the President the complaints of the merchants against the administration, and to seek redress for grievances, had an audience on Wednesday. They explained, in writing, the object of their mission. The President responded to their address, in writing, on Thursday morning. The reply, we understand, was brief and expli-

A draft for 6,000 dollars, drawn by Gen. Jackson on New York, has been protested for non-payment. It is also stated that he will loose a large amount by the failure of his factor in New Orleans. Rumor farther says, that a near relation of the General's has failed in the west for a large amount, and that the General is on his paper for two hundred thousand dollars. We hope this is not so; for however largely the measures of the late President may have contributed to produce the present unprecedented condition of the currency, we should regret very much to know that his last days. were embittered by pecuniary difficulties.

The Convention to revise the Constitution of the state of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 2d-inst. The Hon. John ergeant was elected president of the convention. The Convention, as a body, is represented to be highly respectable and talented.

Party Spirit .- It is mortifying to per ceive how far not only the judgment but the feelings of men can be controled by party discipline. The New Hampshire, Patriot, a Jackson paper, rendered famous by its former proprietor, Isaac Hill, announced the commencement of the pre sent difficulties as follows:

" Good News.—Several large houses in New York failed last week, and several more are expected to follow."

When we first saw this paragraph, we were inclined to believe it " a fabrication of the Whigs," and therefore forebore to mention it. But our opinion of the matter is set at rest by the Herald, a Van Buren print published at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in which an editorial article is commenced in these words: "We scarcely know whether to lament or rejoice over the failures in New York and other cities!"

He must be a rare patriot who can rejoice in the distress of his fellow citizens.

William G. Bryan, esq. has been appointed postmaster at Newbern, in place of Thomas Watson, resigned.

At Halifax superior court, Willis Mills, a free man of colour, charged with having committed a rape upon Martha Melton, was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in June.

Benjamin Marshall charged with being an accessary in the murder of Capt. J. H. Harwell, (who was shot by Lemuel Turner in 1834,) was acquitted.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT. William Shaw, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to be branded in the

hand with the letter M—which sentence was immediately executed in the pre-sence of the court, on Friday. William North, of Rockingham, con-

victed of murder, had a new trial granted him, on the ground that the jury on his case had separated contrary to rule be-

fore returning a verdict.

A question was made in the case of Morgan, convicted of forgery, to be carried to the Supreme Court. The question we understand is founded on some alleged discrepance in the indictment. Greensborough Telescope.

The Board of Public Works in Virginia, has issued proposals for a loan of \$1, 200,000, to bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually. This sum is needed to pay the State's subscription to the James River and Kanawha Company during the present year.

A Southern Convention .- The following resolutions have passed the Legisla-

ture of Louisiana:- Resolved, &c. That they propose that a convention, composed of delegates of the Slave holding States, be held at such time and place as shall be determined upon by a majority of the said states.

Be it further resolved, &c. That the object of said Convention shall be to inquire into and determine on the best means to obtain, "peaceable if they can, focibly if they must," that respect for

From Mississippi.—The Legislature of Mississippi assembled at Jackson, the seat of Government, on Monday, the 17th instant, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor. We are happy to learn that there is no probability that the Legislature will pass a law to authorize a delay in the payment of debts due by the people of the State. A letter from Jackson, dated 18th April, is published in the Natchez Free Trader, of which the following is an extract: "Depend upon it, no stop laws will be enacted, neither will private contracts be violated, by this Legislature. There are too many intelligent Kentuckians now residing in Mississippi, who remember the unwise legis-lation which well nigh prostrated their State, to suffer the same scenes to be acted here, without raising their warning voice against the ill-timed measure."

The St Louis Builetin of the 19th ult. says,-" We learn that \$100,000 in specie, took their departure from this city on yesterday. They took their leave from the vaults of the Commercial Agency, enclosed in kegs of \$5,000 each, and vere shipped on board the steam boat Clyde. Their destination is Cincinnati.

New Orleans Bee.

The New York Evening Star says that orders have been received in that city from Washington, to enforce, without delay, the collection of all bonds of suspended merchants, unpaid at the Custom

From the New York Evening Star.

Well done, Albany. - The Whigs have carried the city of Albany triumphantly, and have eight Aldermen and eight Aseistants, leaving the Regency but two Aldermen and two Assistants. Last fall. the Regency majority was 195; this year the Whigs have 343; making 530 clear gain. It will go so throughout the State -it will go so throughout the country; this Administration; unless there is a change of men and measures, cannot last beyond the fall elections-the rout will be full and complete; and it is better that the reform should be brought about by the ballot box than the bayouet.

Robert E. Hudson of New York, and Mr. Gonon formerly of France, have invented an improved method of telegraphic communication, and intend establishing a line of telegraphs between N. York and New Orleans, by means of which a despatch containing one hundred words may be transmitted from one place to the other, in the space of half an hour.

Selling rum on Sunday in Massachusetts is a penal offence. According to a law passed, at the late session of the Legislature, " in licensed un-holder, or any other person, shall sell any intoxicating bouor on Sunday, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars for the first offence, twenty dollars and his license for the second offence, and twenty dollars and imprisonment in the Common Jail for a time not exceeding ninety days for the third offence."

Central America .- Letters from Gautemala to the 22d February, state that a revolution had broken out in the city of Leon, provinces of Nicaragua, and that the Chief, all the ministers and half of the members of the Assembly, had been shot by the revolutionists. Affairs wore a most discouraging aspect, and fears were entertained that the revolutionary movements might reach the other provinces.

The Printers .- The conductors of newspapers in Termessee are moving in the way of a Convention, to be held at Nashville, in May next, for the purpose of regulating prices, adopting plans to prevent imposition on the fraternity, &c.

Similar association for about to convene in Indiana and New Jersey: and merhaps also in other States where the live not already been held.

The Editors in North Carolinano doubt

feel the importance and necessity of such a measure to the brotherhool in this State. Cannot something definite be proposed? We think there can—and that it should emanate from the Raleigh Press. Greensborough Telescope.

The Mexican Coin .- In this country abounding in gold and silver mines, we have an illustration of the folly of a specie currency. The poor creatures rarely see else but copper, or a base alloy of silver with this metal. The recent insurrection was occasioned by the reduced value put by the government upon this miserable substitute. The Philadelphia Sentinel informs us, that the real coin, which was counterfeited, and which caused this commotion, is of two kinds. 1. Quartillas; value one third of a Real

de Plata; our eighth of a dollar. 2. Flaco or Ocheva; one eighth of a

The pieces are small and rudely coined, estimated much above their intrinsic value; one pound of copper producing a dollar's worth of circulating medium.— Quantity in use estimated at four millions of dollars, of which two were struck off means to obtain, "peaceable if they can, focibly if they must." that respect for their institutions, to which they are entitled by the positive enactments of the federal compact, by the stronger law of self preservation.

The continuous copper imitation of the above. The officers of the customs and post offices were obliged to receive one-third the amount of their salaries in this currency. The spurious issue being so large, induced the government to attempt to attempt to attempt to a tempt reducing the value 30 per cent.

reducing the value 30 per cent.

Massocre of Seventy Missionaries.—
The New Bedford Mercury of Saturday contains a statement of the most horrid massacre of seventy native missionaries, at Wallis' Island, in the South Ses, in August 1835. Mr. William M. Barsard, formerly second officer of the slap Salam, of New Bedford, who arrived there in the Patachute, a few days since, furnished the statement to the Mercury. It appears from his journal that the Missionaries at Keppel Island one of the Friendly group conceived the benevolent plan of attempting to introduce christianity at Wallis' Island, by sending native teachers and missionaries, thinking they would meet with less opposition than foreigners. They procured them a passage to the island, but soon after they landed, the whole number were murdered in a most barbarous and inhuman manner. Mr. Barnard was at the island at the time the Barnard was at the island at the time the massacre took place, and left in the sloop of war Vincennes, when she touched at that place. He left the latter vessel at Cape Town.

Dreadful Slaughter and Cannibalism in New Zealand .- Late accounts state that the flax establishment of Mr Jones at Sydney, was attacked by 800 of the natives of Waikattoo, Matamata and Touranga. Of 120 in the establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which lat-ter were savagely butchered with tomahawks, their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return, they fell in with 13 of a hostile tribe. whom they murdered, and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.

This confederacy, sprawled out across the continent, from Canada to Texas, certainly looks not unlike a huge, mis-shapen giant: his head, cool and calculating enough, New England; New York, his gullet; Pennsylvania, his broad shoulders, most fit for carrying burdens; the South, his heart: Kentucky his paunch: Tennessee, his entrails; Ohio, his rump; the " great west his legs-the migratory and vagrant part of him.

Columbia Telescope.

" Is smoke offensive to you?" said a landlord, as he took out his segar, to a family that had just moved into his house. " Not at all, sir," said the female part of the household.

"I am glad to hear it," said he, "for all the fire-places here smoke so bad that you will be bacon before you have inhabited the premises six weeks."

Bosion Herald.

A mere Trife .- The Pay Roll of the Massachusetts Legislature this year amounts to one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents.

LEGAL PLEASANTRIES.

They originate more than half the current wit of the day, in the Great West. There is a racy freshness about the pleasantries of that region that is quite delightful. From a late Missouri journal, we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that state. If it be as new to the reader as to us, we will guarantee his favorable suffrages. "Being once opposed to Mr. S—, late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury, upon a point of disagreement between them: Here my brother S — and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light; and they may disagree in opinion upon the sim-plest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should. And this is merely because they

pose, for illustration, a man should come in here and boldly assert that my brother S.—'s head (he land his hand tery familiarly upon the large chuckle head of his opponent) is a squash! I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference—undoubtedly an honest difference—of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be. All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner immaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous."

Knickerbocker.

Markets.

Petersburg, May 6. Cotton-7 a 10 cents.

Tobacco—Lugs, 1 25 a 2 50 Common to best, 3 00 a 6 75 Fayetteville, May 4.

Wheat-None. Flour-5 50 a 6 50. Corn-75 a 80. Flax Seed-\$1 00.

MARRIAD.

In this county, on Saturday the 29th ultimo, Mr. VINCENT CATE to Miss LOW ISA POWELL, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Powell.

# Weekly Aimanac.

MAY.	rises.		Sun		00		Se de	fler	Dorn	-
12 Friday,	15	5	6	55	38	140	800	EAST 1	WE.	-
13 Saturday.	5			55		=	÷	21		
14 Sunday,	5	14	6	56	4	-	-	0	63	8
	5	3	ú	57	Si	ò	4	12	9	4
16 Tuesday.	5	3	6	57	0	560			64	6
17 Wednesday		2	6	58 59	2	9		=	=	-
18 Thursday.	5	1	6	59	1	8	ž	Firs	Ē	-

# Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th of June next, lieing the universary of St. John
the Baptist, the members of
University Longo No. 30. and
Eagle Lodge No. 71. have agreed to unist with each other
in the village of Chapel Hill; it is theri force antestl, and respectfully requested that the members o sac of those lodges should favour the
occasion with a punctual attendance. The
Hon, Rosert Strakez, of Fayett ville, an eminently distinguished member of the fraternity,
has consented to deliver a public address, applicable to the ceremonies of the day, and it is
highly probable that the occasion will receive
a large accession to its interest from the acknowledged powers and attainments of the
speaker. It is fondly hoped that members of
the fraternity from a distance, who may be
present at the time, will cheerfully participate
with us in the approaching celebation.

J. B. M'DADE, Secretary

Chapel Hill, May 11. of University Lodge.

## JOHN H. RHODES, HAIB OUTTEB,

BAR GUTTONO

BESPECTFULLY intorms the citizens of Hillsborrough and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop a few doors North of the Union Hotel; where he will be happy to extend his professional services to gentlemen at all times, in his own peculiar and much approved style. Fransient gentlemen can be served at the shortest notice. Those who prize the advantages of personal beauty and comfort, he sincerely hopes will not neglect to give him a call, and, if they should not, he is well satisfied that they will favor him again in the same way.

# Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at Hillsborough, on Thesday of May Court, at public sale, a Tract of Land containing 428 Acres, on Comb's Creek, four miles from Hillsborough, formerly belonging to Conrad Stanley, adjoining John Riley, John Redding and others

ABRAM HOADLEY. May 11.

Stray.

Taken up by Wm. Bradshaw, iving fourteen miles west
from Hillsborough, and entered
on the Stray Book of Orenge
county on the 10th inst a Bay
HORSE, four feet nine inches high, his right
eye our, his tail trimmed close, and part of his
mane cut. If

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

Debtor's Notice.

Debtor's Notice.

THEREBY notity Doctor James Webb, William E. Anderson, David Yarbrough, (his agents and attorneys,) the firm of Mickle & Norwood of Hillsborough, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Fancett, James Palmer, and last but not least. Mrs. James McCauley of Hilsborough; that having been compelled, by a series of misfortunes as little now under my control as are the causes of the general dismay and pecuniary pressure experienced at this time in the commercial world, to give bonds for my appearance at May Term 1837, of Orange country Court. on cassa at the instance of Wm. Smith (Taylor) and others; and being honesity desirous to avoid making any injurious discrimination among my creditors, so that equal and impartial justice may be done them for the signal favors they have maguanimously conferred on me in the days of my prosperity; I shall in due form of law apply to said court for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed for the relief of insulvant white.

WILLIAM SMITH, Jun'r. May 11.

May 11-



TEMPLE."

Be still, be still, for all around. On either hand, is " holy ground;" The Lord of hosts himself, to-day, is present while his people pray; w down your bearts, and kneel in fear, In this his temple—God is here. Bring no vain words, no wishes wild, That best might suit an earth-born child, Bid each unboly thought depart. To heaven lift up a contrite heart, Forget the world, in faith draw near, And humbly worship—God is here. Thou, toss'd upon the waves of care Ready to sink with dire despair, Gazing around with eager eye, And yet no hope of remedy; Ask thou relief with heart sincere, And he will list-for God is here. Thou who hast laid in early grave, whom thou hadst no power to save And who art vainly yearning now For that soft smile and placid brow; Perchance that much loved form is near. For angels wait when God is here, Thou who hast long a wanderer been osming through many a distant scene Par from thy home, thy household hearth, From all kind looks, all social mirth: Offer thy thanks, with hearts sincere. Sing grateful praises-God is here. Thou who hast dear ones far away, On swelling seas, 'mid blinding spray, Or in some distant lands alone. need to ille, are journeying on; Pray for their welfare dry the tear, And trust the God who listens here. Thou who art mourning o'er thy ain, Deploring guilt that reigns within, Seeking for higher joys than those The wretched worldling only known The God of peace is ever near

The following incident, illustrating a beautiful passage of Scripture, we think we published some years ago; but we have many new subscribers who have probably not seen it, and it may be useful to our older ones, in again awakening their attention to the sublime beauties of a book with which few of us are sufficiently familiar.

Be still, be still, for all around,

On either hand, is " holy ground;"

On either hand, is "nony ground,"
Here in his house, the Lord, to day,
Will listen while his people pray.
Sow down your hearts, and kneel in fear,
In this his temple—God is here.
M. N. M.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS.

And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may off unto the Lord an offering in righteous MALACH II 3

The following story (I know not on whose authority) is abroad in the religious world. Some ladies in ublin, who met together from time to time at each other's houses, to read the scriptures and to make them the subject of profitable conversation, when they came to the third chapter of the prophecy of Malachi, they had some discussion over the second and third verses, respecting joiced at the fall of a friend.' the manner of purifying the precious metals. As none of the company knew any thing about the process, one undertook ment to the rich. to inquire of a silversmith, with whom she was acquainted, how it was affected, and particularly what was the business of the refiner himself during the operation. Without explaining her motive, she accorlingly went to her friend, and asked him how the silver was cleared from any dross with which it might have been mixed. He promptly explained to her the moner of doing this; "But," said the in uirer, "do you sit, sir, at the work?"
"Oh, yes," he replied; "for I must keep my eyes steadily fixed on the fornace, since, if the silver remain too long un ler the intense heat, it is sure to be damaged." She saw at once the beauty and the propriety of the image employed -" He shall sit as a refiner of silver;" and the moral of the illustration was equally obvious. As the lady was repecting companions, the silversmith called her back, and said he had forgotten to mention one thing of importance, which was, that he only knew the exact instant when the purifying process was complete by then seeing his own countenance in h. Again the spiritual meaning shone forth through the beautiful veil of the letter. When God sees his own image in his people, the work of sanctification is complete. It may be added, that the metal continues in a state of agitation till all the impurities are thrown off, and then it becomes quite still; a circumstance which heightens the exquisite analogy in this case; for oh, how

Sweet to tie passive in his hand, And know no will but his "

The subject was embodied in the following stanzas, at the urgent request of

de in a distant part of the globe; but the writer's and had received the first inef-faceable impression of the similitude and inference, in the year 1832, from the lips of another dear friend, when she was nearly in the last agony, who meekly applied it to herself and her afflictions, applied it to herself and her amicuons, which had been long and excrutiating, yet borne, in God's furnace and under

"He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

He that from dross would win the precious or Bends o'er the crucible an earnest eye, The subtle, searching process to explore, Lest the one brilliant moment should pass by When in the molten silver's virgin mass, He meets his pictured face, as in a glas Thus in God's furnace are his people tried;

Thrice happy they who to the end endure; But who the fiery trial may abide? Who from the crucible come forth so pure That He, whose eyes of flame look through the

whole. May see his image perfect in the soul? Not with an evanescent glimpse alone, As in that mirror the refiner's face; But stampt with heaven's broad signet, there

Immanuel's features, full of truth and grace And round that seal of love this motto be, "Not for a moment - but Eternity!"

JAMES MONTGOMERY

LOOK NOT BACK." FROM THE ORIGINAL, BY WALKER It is weak to be scared at difficulties, seeing that they generally diminish as they are approached, and oftentimes even entirely vanish. No man can tell what he can do till be tries. It is impossible he can do till he tries. It is impossible to calculate the extent of human powers; it can only be ascertained by experiment. What has been accomplished by parties and by solitary individuals in the torrid and the frozen regions, under circumstances the most difficult and appalling, stances the most difficult and appalling, should teach us that, when we ought to ancespt, we should never despair. The reason why men oftener succeed in overcoming uncommon difficulties than ordinary ones, is that in the first case they call into action the whole of their resources, and that in the last the set upon calculation, and generally us the whole energy is forward, the chances are in favor of success; but a backward look is or of success; but a backward look is full of danger. Confident of success, and obstacles often fall of themselves before a determination to overcome them. There is something in resolution which has an influence beyond itself, and it marches on like a mighty lord amongst its slaves, all is prostration where it appears. When bent on good, it is almost the noblest atf men; when on evil, the most tribute o dangerous. It is by habitual resolution that men succeed to any great extent; impulses are not sufficient. What is done at one moment, is undone the next; one step forward is nothing gained, unless it is followed up. Resolution depends mainly on the state of the digestion, which St. Paul remarkably illustrates, when he says, " Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in

An Irishman being told that the price of bread had fallen, replied promptly, "Well, that is the first time I ever re-

all things. Now they do it to obtain a

corruptible crown, but we an incorrupti-

so fight I, not as one that beateth the air:

but I keep under my body, and bring it

into subjection, lest by any means, when

be a cast-away."

have preached to others, I myself should

I therefore run, not as uncertainly;

Learning is wealth to the poor, orna-

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANGE has been appointed by the Dialectic Society, to deliver the next annual address be the two Literary Societies of the Universi-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYN H, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their passings a soon as they wish to

LEMUEL LYNCH.



THE subscriber has or Jewellery, Funcy Goods, Clocks, Watch-es, Pistols,

which wall be sold very low.

If - Natebee, Clocks, and Jewellery retracks and despatch

LEMUEL LYNCH.

Strayed or Stolen, From the subscriber, living in the county of Orange, about twelve miles north of Hillsbo-fough, on the 28th of April last one sorre! HORSE, about five feet three inches high, white feet behind; Also one bay MARE, with black mane and tail, then four feet to inches high. Any informaabout four feet ten inches high Any information will be thankfully received, besides giving

ample satisfaction. YANCY BAILEY.

lowing stanzas, at the urgent request of a friend, who with her young family was about to leave her native country and set-

N. C. State Lottery, For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy

Class No. 8, for 1837, be drawn at WASHINGTON, N. C. on Saturday, 13th May.

75 No. Lottery, 11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of 10,000 1 Prize of 4,000 1 Prize of 3,000 1 Prize of 2,000 1 Prizes of 1,200 Dollars. do. do. 10 Prizes of 1,000 20 Prizes of 500 do. &c. &c.

84 00 Whole Tickets. Halves. 1 00 Quarters.

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifen per cent.

of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsho

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, 5th Class for 1837. 34-65-3-44-63-24-7-64-39-71-30.

Selling off at Cost.

hell subscriber, wasning to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand,

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats. AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broadcoths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a cre dif to punctual customers at his usual low pri

He would earnestly request all thos indebted to him to call and settle their respec

STEPHEN MOORE.

Forwarding Agency. THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are sti sangaged in the Forwarding way, and true

that with the facilities and experience they no possess in the transaction of this business to merit the patronage heretolore conferred They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparatively WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Refer to Mesers AVE & Ho LAND. Hillsborough.

4....5

For Sale,

GINTSEED GIL. Also, a small lot of FA S I or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED. O. F. LONG & Co.

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DEMOND P. LONG & GO.

AVE he pressure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with grea care in the New York and Philadelphia kets, and bought entirely with cash; they there-fore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the

Call and examine our goods, and decide for re will thank you for your custom.

P Goods will be given in exchange for e very description of Country-made Cloth

O F Long & Co. would respectfully tende their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom. October 13.

VALUABLE Printing Establishment Por Sale.

THE Editor of the Petersburg Intelliger Cer being anxious to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any such, on application either in person of by letter, full minument on the result of purchase. To any such, on application either in person of by letter, full minumenton will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its superly of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the rerins on which it may be purchased. With at descending to the indellication of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and node. chased with the Establishment, the Emtor will say that it possesses advantages and hold-out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentieman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy April 27.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W M Cracken lately resided, congon Dwelling House. Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as ny situation in the country, is but six miles om Hillsberough, and near the Stage Road Those disposed to purchase are invite the premises Terms will application to the subscriber. is will be made known or

FARMER'S HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough.
THE FARMER's HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general astisfaction to all tention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for pay-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1837. Stephen Moore Justice's Execution levied on Ellis Cheek.

I T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter. Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday in. May next, and show cause why the land levied on shall not be sold, the said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff e debt and costs of suit.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. Price Adv \$3:00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County. In Equity-November Torm, 1836.

John G. Wade and others, 1

John M. Dick and others. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that James H Ruffin, one of the defendants
in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state:
It is therefore ordered that publication be made n the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house

in Roxborough on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be ta-ken pro confesso as to him, and decree made JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E. Price adv \$3 00.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Granville County. Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1837.

Nelson Phillips & John P. Lemay.

T appearing to the Court that the defend-ant, Nelson Poillips, is not an inhabitant of this state, but resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court:—It is therefore, on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Kateixh Register, a newspaper printed and published at the seat of gov: runeat of this state, and also in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Nelrough Recorder, for the said Nelson Phillips to appear at the Court to be at the town of Oxford on the first Mor Soptember negt and plead, answer, or demor to the Plaintiff's Bill, or else the said bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to

witness, Thomas B Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court, at ffice, the first Monday

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, c. M. E. Price of Adv. \$3.50.

LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MERANE. IN E just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

ever offered in this market; amongst which ar almost every article of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes. esides many other article too tedious to men

tion. The Goods were principally purchases with cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat. September 6.

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wraxall. ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Maidie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wrazall, entitled, 'Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Region Programme March 19 Programme Mar Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna." To work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review. "The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.— We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening ancodote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

musement. The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give

early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,
46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade,
Philadelphie: March 16.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT Well known star THAT Well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Col. W B T Shields ageut for Rebert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Counthouse, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and rans 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses, it night be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office. be given on the 15th april.
For terms inquire at this office.



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Newly Improved Saddles THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, fo BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Scat Saddles, Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of oth-

him from the latigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business. 43-

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEA. THERS; for which Merchandice will e given in exchange MICKLE & NORWOOD.

State Bank of N. Carolina,

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stock-holders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims in said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec 23, 1836.

To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Caroling for three months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

WILLIAM W. GRAT'S Invaluable OINTMLNT, FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tomours. Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Paine. Chilblains, Tetters. Eruptions, Biles. Whitlowsand a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corne.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, . FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS,

BACON. 40.000 LBS North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD For sale by

A. PARKS.

YEMEN.

March 2.

THIS celebrated Arze bian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange will be made known in due JAMES MOORE.

The thorough bred race herse ALONZO,



Sired by the old American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archie, will be exhibited at Hilisbo-

be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence his spring season on that day, at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS. February 23. Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLT BY DENNIS HEARTT,

T THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

AT THREE POLLARS A TEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN AIVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.—And no
paper will be discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Subscriptions received by the printer, and

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-mosters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the garment be post paid

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often n the we kind: Specta with th but fre him. ed sev his ow

could | procee tain of